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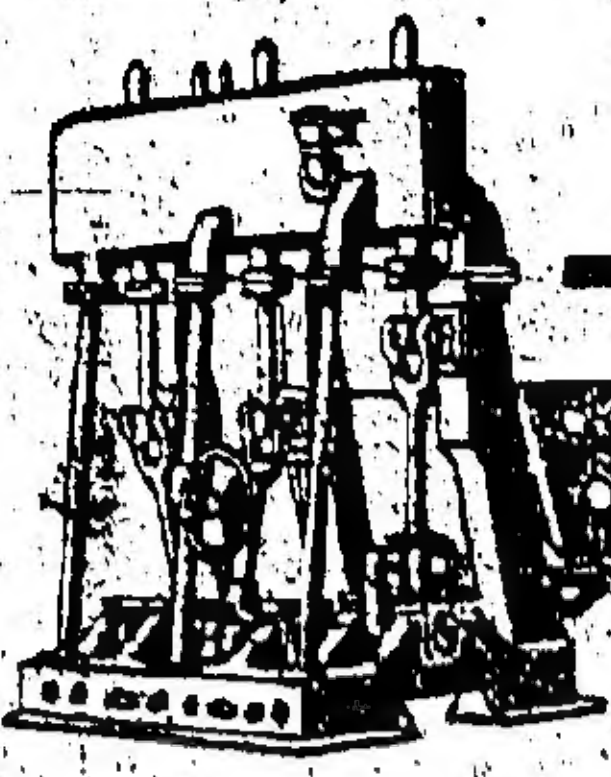
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service in the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, June 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—
The enemy heavily bombarded
Fontaine-les-Cruelles. We re-
pulsed attacks to the south of the
Coul river. German raiders entered
our trenches to the east of
Vermeilles, but were immediately
repulsed.

THE FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

**DURHAMS BEAT OFF A COUNTER-
ATTACK WITH SPADES.**

London, June 28.

Correspondents at Headquarters state
that during the fighting in the vicinity
of Lens, a detachment of the Durhams
beat off a German counter-attack with
spades. The Durhams were digging a
new trench in the darkness when the
enemy infantry suddenly appeared.
The Durhams had no time to seize their
rifles or to summon help, and they went
for the Westphalians with uplifted
spades, bringing several to the ground
and scattering the others.

A second counter-attack, by so-called
"storm troops," was an equally mis-
erable failure. These troops, are merely
youths of eighteen years of age. A
new experiment in German attacks is
that they were commencing shortly by
non-commissioned officers. Their moral
has been badly shaken by the constant
shelling and night raids.

THE "DRAGON'S CAVE" FIGHT.

London, June 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, amplifying the descrip-
tion of the fighting at Dragon's Cave,
says that the cave stopped the French
attack which began on April 16. Both
sides succeeded in establishing them-
selves in the trenches traversing the
roof of the stronghold, but its possession
gave the advantage to the Boches.
The natural and artificial channels of
communication enabled them to bring
up reserves from the shelter when
required. The capture of the cave and
the spur jutting out from the
adjoining crest called "The
Finger," and the neighbouring
positions, whence the garrison might
expect assistance, began with a five
days bombardment. The French then
took possession of the southern entrance.
Their fire commanded the main
entrance, nullifying its use, but it was
impracticable to force a passage by the
southern entrance, which the German
posts commanded from within. An
attacking force, consisting of picked
men, attacked above the ground and
rushed the German trench line above
the cave, and almost instantly stopped
all exits. The Boche machine-gun post
in the shaft running down to the
interior of the cave, between the
opposing trenches, was put out of action
by liquid fire, and the French, through
a hole made in the roof, steadily poured
in bombs. As their tenure became
impossible, the Germans, who numbered
317, surrendered.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, June 28.

A French communiqué reports:—
The artillery struggle is particu-
larly active in the regions of Hure-
bise and Mont Cornillet.

A German attempt on the Wait-
weiler salient, to the north-east of
Thann, failed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were
brought down.

AN ALLIED MILITARY

CONFERENCE.

Rome, June 28.

A Military Conference was held
at the Saint Jean de Maurienne
railway station, at which Generals
Cadorna, Foch, Radcliffe and Perrin
were present.

A RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, June 28.

There is reason to believe that the
Russians have begun an offensive at
two points.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Washington, June 28.

A telegram has been received
stating that the American regulars
have landed in France.

**SURVIVORS FROM A DESTROYED
ZEPPELIN.**

London, June 28.

It has been disclosed that there
are three survivors of the Zeppelin
which was brought down on June
16th, including the commander, who
was shaken but uninjured when the
military rushed the wreckage,
whence two others were extricated,
believed to be dying, but have since
recovered.

**FRENCH CAVALRY MOVEMENTS
IN GREECE.**

Salonika, June 28.

French cavalry have occupied the
town of Amphissa, which is on the
Gulf of Corinth, between Bralio and
Itea.

It will be recalled that this route
was originally selected for the trans-
port of the German Army from Corin-
th to Salonika, which operation was
finally effected by sea, owing to the
opposition of the Skoplioula Cabinet.

**AEROPLANE ACTIVITY IN
MESOPOTAMIA.**

London, June 28.

An official message from Mesopotamia
states: Our aeroplanes bombed and
directly hit a Turkish river steamer.
Hostile aeroplanes on Monday bom-
barded our camps but no damage was
done. We retaliated, on Tuesday, by
dropping 24 bombs on the enemy camps
at Tekrit and secured seven direct hits
on the tents.

**RUSSIAN OPERATIONS AGAINST
TURKS.**

London, June 28.

A Russian official message, transmitted
by wireless, reports:—
We occupied Nania and Talsashov, to
the north-west of Erzerum, driving
back the Turks to the mountains in
the region of Bistana. We continue to
progress towards Pendjeh.

**ALLIED GOVERNMENTS DENOUN-
CING COMMERCIAL TREATIES.**

London, June 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law stated that the Italian
Government had denounced, except-
ing two, all Commercial Treaties
under which the Italian Tariff Duty
is fixed. The French Government
has intimated its intention of taking
similar action without exception.
The British Government was con-
sidering the subject, as this action
would enable the Governments to be
free to make new treaties after the
war.

**GERMAN CROP REPORTS
UNSATISFACTORY.**

Zurich, June 28.

The crop reports in the German
papers state that the harvest is
unsatisfactory owing to drought and
destructive hailstorms. The Bava-
rian Ministry of Agriculture has
ordered the fire brigades to be
employed on irrigation.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

London, June 28.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to
make an important speech at
Glasgow on Friday.
(Continued on Page 2.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SCIP CERTIFICATES—No. 6080 for 5 shares numbered 3023 and 4433 in the name of Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith of Hongkong, and No. 6080 for 5 shares numbered 3018, 3022 in the name of Mr. Eric Grant Smith of Hongkong have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 15th proximo, new Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith and Mr. Eric Grant Smith, and no transaction taking place under the old SCIP Certificates will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1918DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. E.C.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2nd Floor, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TUNNICLIFFE, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1918BROADWOOD
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INTIMATIONS

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 4 of 1912, MONDAY 2nd July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for Business on that day.
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice, Trains will not be supplied on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.25 P.M.

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H. P. WINSLOW,
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Kowloon, June 28, 1917. 1918

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OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 1½ cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

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Hongkong, June 22, 1917. 1908

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

JAPAN AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

During the war years, Japan has made extraordinary progress in the chemical industries and is making rapid strides in the direction of independence of outside supplies, says the "Glasgow Herald." In the year immediately preceding the war, Japan imported chemical products of a value considerably in excess of ten million pounds sterling. Her chemical industries were then, still in their infancy; but now, after three years of new work, she is contemplating the day when she will not need to import her supplies of a wide range of chemicals, but will actually be an exporter. For such compounds as soda ash and caustic soda she will be a big customer of Great Britain and America for many years to come, for she lacks the foundation which we possess—namely a cheap and abundant supply of salt. On the other hand, the output of acids in Japan is sufficient for her own needs. Before the war the great Japanese match industry depended upon Europe for its phosphorus, but now Japan is making her own phosphorus from a raw material imported from the Southern Pacific Islands. She is also making her own carbolic acid, and since the war she has placed the manufacture of dye stuffs on a solid foundation. The country that will suffer most from Japan's enterprise in this direction will fortunately be Germany.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

The war promises to give us a national hymn, Isaac Watts' "Our God, our help in ages past." This version of the 90th Psalm had previously taken a strong hold on the public consciousness, but now its leading position seems to be assured. It had expressed our varying emotions at the two Jubilees of Queen Victoria, at the deaths of the old Queen and of her successor, and at the coronations of King Edward and King George; in the past months it has been identified with all the war commemorations, and in the last weeks it was sung at the dedications of the new Alliance with the United States.

In Scotland, great events within the family circle will always be associated with "O God of Bethel," and the splendid version of the 124th Psalm beginning "Now Israel may say," with all its historical associations, must always be the song of praise for a national deliverance. But these, and others which readily occur to the memory, are connected with special localities or with special circumstances. "Our God, our help in ages past," has become the almost universal song of the whole nation and of all the Churches, and it has proved to be capable of expressing a large variety of national emotions.

A CROWNED REPUBLIC.

After reading many of the comments upon Mr. Wells' half-hearted "Socialist-republican" project, one would suppose that the inventor of so many ideas had also invented the phrase "crowned republic." Readers of Tennyson are they a diminishing number?—one of course, aware that the

works occur in the poet's indignant protest "To the Queen" against the proposal to cut the painter and let Canada drift. After trouncing the timorous creatures who think "so loyal is too costly," he concludes,—

"Yet if our slowly-grown
And crown'd Republic's crowning com-
mon sense,

That saved her many times, not fail,—
their fears
Are morning shadows huger than the
shades

That cast them, not those gloomier
which forego
The darkness of that battle on the West
Where all of high and holy dies away."

Tennyson was a Tory, but he had a genuine democratic understanding of Britain's position then and for the near future; he foresaw the Empire in some at least of its later developments, as he saw how these were to be attained. Witness the concluding lines of his address on his appointment—

"And statesmen at her Council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Cession by the hand and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad based upon her people's will—
And compass'd by the inviolate sea."

It is worth remembering too, that the poet-see, and the real poet is always the seer,—anticipated the author of "The War in the Air" in the visions of the combats that are thrilling our young aviators in France as the accounts of them are thrilling us at home, when he "Dipt into the future, as far as human eye could see. Saw the Vision of the world and the wonders that would be. Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there came a ghastly dew From the nations' airy pavies grappling in the central blue."

And how we all wish for the fulfilment of Tennyson's final vision, when,—
"The common sense of most shall hold
A fearful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt
In universal law."

THE U.S. AND THE WAR.

The Right Rev. Dr. John Brown, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, sent fraternal greetings to the Presbyterians of the United States on the occasion of the entry of America into the war. In a reply by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, he writes: "We are proud of our comradeship with the sons of Scotland in the world struggle for liberty and righteousness."

FLIGHT-COMMDR. ROBINSON, V.C.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam recently wrote—

According to information available here, which appears to be trustworthy, Flight Commander Lee Robinson, V.C., who was recently reported to have been shot down on the western front, is a prisoner of war and unharmed.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	177	177	177	177	177
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	177	177	177	177	177
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	177	177	177	177	177
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TAI-KOON DOCK	177	177	177	177	177
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ABERDEEN	177	177	177	177	177
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THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m. — Auction of Household
Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, July 1:
Dominion Day, Canada.
MONDAY, July 2:
General Holiday.
TUESDAY, July 3:
3 p.m. — Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
WEDNESDAY, July 4:
Anniversary of American Declaration
of Independence (1776).
2.30 p.m. — Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood Ware, etc., etc., at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghton's.
THURSDAY, July 5:
3.55 a.m. — Total Eclipse of the Moon.
5.40 a.m. — Full Moon.
FRIDAY, July 6:
Princess Victoria's birthday (1866).
SATURDAY, July 7:
3.30 p.m. — Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
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All matter for publication should be
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OVERLAND EDITION.

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immediate relief. You cannot afford to

be without it if you are subject to

attacks of this kind. For sale by all

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Suddenly, at sea, on
board the Empress of Asia,
WILLIAM GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS,
on Tuesday, June 19th. (By cable.)

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

A "STARTLING INNOVATION"
IN CHINA.

THIS description is applied by the
Far Eastern Review to the report
that the Military Governor of Hunan
is building a 24-ft.-road from Chang-
sha to Hengchow. Strange as
it may seem to those who do not
know China, the making of a road
is indeed a startling innovation. The
reference books tell us that there are
said to be 2,000 "Imperial" roads
in China, but it is explained that the
majority of these highways are
narrow tracks or mere footpaths.
There was a time when the Govern-
ment of China, paid considerable
attention to the matter of road
communications, and even fifty years
ago travellers were able to write
with admiration of the roads in
North China; but the Manchu
dynasty allowed these highways to
fall into general and complete
disrepair. Taking at random a book
published in 1870 by a mis-
sionary describing his journeyings in
China ("Journings in North China")
by the Rev. A. WILLIAMSON,
we find him writing: "Few
things impress the traveller more
than the large-mindedness, ability,
vigilance and vigour of the former
Emperors and the greatness of the
Empire than these roads [i.e. the
great highways radiating from the
capital in all directions]; we do not
wonder at the touches of exagger-
ation which mark the pages of
MARCO POLO and the Jesuit fathers,
for the bridges, cuttings, and the fine
cities then in their glory would form
a powerful contrast to the roads and
works in their native countries."

But the writer was constrained to
add: "And perhaps nothing so
painfully demonstrates the decadence
and utter emasculation of the present
rulers of China than the wretched
condition of many portions of these
fine roads, which could be repaired
by the expenditure of a little thought
and a very little money." But that
expenditure has remained lacking
and the result is that to-day there is
nothing in China, resembling the
roads which, but fifty years ago, com-
manded the admiration of travellers.
Where, for example, can be
found to-day in China highways
which are "perfectly level" where
you can travel "at the rate of thirty-
five to forty miles a day." Yet this is
the description given by the mis-
sionary quoted above of the highways
in the province of Chihli, and parts
of Honan and Shantung, fifty years
ago. Again we read: "In the
Shensi passes and several other
places the labour expended in
stupendous, quite in keeping with
the other huge undertakings in this
Empire, such as the Grand Canal
and the Great Wall. These roads
are usually from seventy to eighty
feet broad in the plains, and are

generally planted on each side with
rows of fine trees, so that they look
like some of the fine roads in England
and on the Continent of Europe, and
in some places, like grand avenues."

What a paradise China would be for
the motorist had these fine roads
been maintained! Alas, very little
trace of them is left to-day. The
Far Eastern Review does not exag-
gerate when it gives the following
description of the "roads" of modern
China: "Traffic usually wears its
own track through wastes or ploughed
fields, or along beds of streams, or
on the slopes of foothills. In the
rajas, passage is impossible for carts,
owing to the depth of the bogs and
the intensity of the mud. In the
dry season travel is rendered arduous
by the dust and the general deplor-
ableness of the bumpy way. Motor
driven vehicles are impossible. At
all times the strain on horse, or mule
or donkey flesh is terrific."

All roads are deep rut, and drivers
keep to the ruts. Carts from one
district cannot traverse the apogees
for roads in other districts without
altering the gauge of the wheels, for
the simple reason that the
ruts made by the carts of one district
determine what the cart from any
other district must adopt in the way
of gauge. To provide for alterations
of this nature some carts have long
enough axles to permit of an im-
mediate widening or narrowing of
the wheels, but most carts are
compelled to change axles entirely
upon entering a section where
narrower or wider gauge is the rule.

So, habituated have the carters
become to this practice that they see
no disadvantages in it. So philo-
sophic are they that they never
think of making a general attempt
to persuade officialdom to construct
and maintain "properly designed
roads." Perhaps, now that the
Military Governor of Hunan has set
the example other Governors may
follow it. The great improvement
in the roads in recent years at
Peking—the direct result of the
advent of the motor car—affords a
valuable object lesson to high officials
visiting the capital. What can be
done at Peking in this respect can
be done elsewhere in China. Labour
is cheap and abundant and the
construction and maintenance of
properly designed roads in China
would not only solve the problem
of what shall be done with the
disbanded troops, a subject which
has vexed many provinces since the
Revolution, but the undertaking would
lead to the steady progress and
development of trade which is
severely handicapped by the lack of
the most ordinary transport facilities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Ladies will be interested in the
auction of household linen, lace curtains,
ladies' blouses etc. to be held at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghton's to-morrow morning.

In the Summary Court this morn-
ing, twelve actions were brought by the
Colonial Treasurer to recover claims for
Rates. Eight were settled privately, and
His Lordship, Mr. Justice
Gompertz, passed judgment in the
following:—Pun Sheng \$103.06; Chan
Cho, \$7.53; Chan Pong \$97.99, and
\$238.64.

Scout Adolphe Demé, who was
wounded in the defence of Verdun and
sent to hospital at Lyons, has now
quite recovered and is back at the front,
from where he writes, sending his best
regards to all his friends. His new
address is Soldat A. F. Demé, 19^{eme}
Regiment de Ligne, 10^{eme} Compagnie,
3^{eme} Section, Sector Postale 83, France.

In connection with the action which
is pending in which W. J. Stokes claims
damages for libel from Captain de la
Sala, Mr. E. J. Grist stated in the
Summary Court before Mr. Justice
Gompertz this morning, that he under-
stood the parties wished to argue the
legal point before His Lordship, before
the case goes for trial before a judge
and jury. Mr. Justice Gompertz stated
that he would fix a day next week for
the hearing.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE
DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during this weather. Be
prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is
prompt and effective. It is always de-
pendable. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

AN OFFICIAL BRIBERY SCANDAL.
EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE
SENTENCED.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, June 28.

The District Procureur yesterday
sentenced Dr. Chan Kam To, formerly
the Minister of Finance, and two subor-
dinate officials of the Department to
"three years imprisonment" or in lieu
thereof three years' imprisonment, for
obtaining money by fraudulent means.

Dr. Chan's younger brother, Chan
Ting Ming, who was not an official, but
was connected with the transaction out
of which the proceedings arose, was
sentenced to one year and six months
imprisonment.

A merchant named Chang Siu Ban,
was sentenced to one year and eight
months' imprisonment for offering the
bribe. Three other merchants charged
with offering bribes got off scot free.

Certain other persons who have
evaded arrest are to be tried when
captured.

The ex-officials are appealing in the
higher Court to-day against the senten-
ces imposed upon them.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
AND CANTON.

A telegram from Peking state that
the President is sending Ching So Jun
to Canton immediately with a personal
letter advising General Li Loh Kwan
to await the Government's settlement of
the present trouble.

Another telegram says that the Gov-
ernment has received information that
General Luk Wing Ting, Inspector
General of the West River region, is
coming to Peking.

CHANG HSUN'S NEW MOVE.

General Chang Hsun has been trying
hard to obtain the Tukwanship of
Kiangsu. He is advocating the transfer
of Feng Ko Chang (Vice-President) to
Peking to be Chief of the General Staff.

It is reported that General Chang
Hsun will not leave the capital until his
wish is fulfilled.

LI KING HI.

Li King Hi (whose nomination as
Premier the late Parliament approved)
is to take the portfolio of Finance to-day.
The Communications clique and the
Yingkaokwai (a political faction) are
still attacking Li King Hi, but the
latter's supporters are making known
the plot of the Communications clique
and Chu Sai Chong's plan to obtain the
Presidency.

REBEL DISTURBANCES IN
SHANSI.

The Tukwan of Shanxi telegraphs
that rebels have occupied the City of
Wanning and eight districts have joined
the rebels.

The Government have received a
report that another official desires the
Tukwanship of Shanxi and is inducing
the people to create trouble.

ETHICS OF BABY-KILLING.

Mr. Lloyd George has received a letter
from the Rev. E. B. Meyer, of the Rev. J.
Scott Lidgett, as follows:—

We understand that the recent raid
upon the open town of Freiburg was
undertaken in pursuance of such a policy
(reprise), and that it may be only one
of various other measures that are in
contemplation. We write strongly to
urge upon you that there is a large body
of Christian opinion in this country
which views any such measures with
grave disapproval; we ourselves strongly
share in this feeling, and on the highest
Christian ground.

In addition, however, to these
grounds, we are convinced that it would
be highly inexpedient for the Allies to
make any attempt to compete with
Germany in inhumanity. Surely our
policy will stand higher with mankind
by keeping free from such a policy
than by indulging in it. While it is
only tend to foster permanent hatred
on both sides.

We have roused the moral indignation
of mankind against "baby-killers" let
it not be said that even under extreme
provocation we were partners in their
evil deeds.

FINE JEWELS AT CHRISTIE'S.

Some magnificent jewels were disposed
of at Christie's, recently, fifty-five lots
realizing nearly £37,000. Chief interest
centred in several necklaces belonging to
a nobleman. Of these, the highest price
was £7,700, paid for a three-row pearl
necklace composed of 180 gems. A bril-
liant collet necklace of thirty-five large
stones, fetched £3,000, and a sapphire
and brilliant necklace £4,000. The next
highest price was £3,450, paid for an
emerald and brilliant necklace from the
same collection. A nine-row pearl neck-
lace, which belonged to the late Sir
Joseph Beecham, brought £1,000.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during this weather. Be
prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is
prompt and effective. It is always de-
pendable. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A LOTTERY PRINTING PLANT IN
GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning
the case was heard in which five Chinese
were last week charged with printing
and publishing lottery tickets and also
with keeping a common gambling house.

It was alleged that the defendants were
operating a plant for printing lottery
tickets which they had established in the
servants' quarters at No. 4 Stewart
Terrace, the Peak. The premises are Gov-
ernment quarters and are occupied by Mr.
J. D. Lloyd of the Imports and Exports
Department and Mr. W. Schofield,
Acting Second Assistant to the Secretary
for Chinese Affairs.

All five defendants pleaded not guilty
to the charge, and the second, third,
fourth and fifth defendants were
defended by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

The first witness called was
Sergeant Cushman, who, accompanied
by Inspector Brail and a
Chinese detective, raided the premises
and discovered the printing plant. The
five defendants, who were found on the
premises, were arrested. Witnesses stated
that he and his companions entered the
house by a rear door, which led into the
servants' quarters. They proceeded
along a passage until they came to a room
leading off the left of the passage. In
this room they found the third fourth
and fifth defendants sitting together
talking. The witness then left Inspec-
tor Brail and the Chinese detective with
the three defendants and continued
along the passage. There he met the
second defendant coming out of a room
adjacent to the first room off the
passage. The witness arrested the
second defendant and took him into the
room where Inspector Brail and the
Chinese detective were waiting with
the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

Witness then attempted to enter the
second room off the passage, but some
one was holding the door from the in-
side. When the witness finally forced
open the door he saw the first defendant
leave the door and sit down on a
stool in front of a printing press. The
witness then took the first defendant
into custody and placed him in the
room with the other four defendants.

Upon examining the printing press,
witness found that the ink was wet on
the press and on several brushes lying
alongside a tray. On a table beside
the press was a quantity of paper,
some of which was half printed, and
some wholly printed. Behind, where
the first defendant had been sitting,
the witness saw a small desk and in
one of the drawers was a quantity of
set type, some of which was in
tins. There were also about fifty to
one hundred printed slips in the same
drawer. In a second drawer were
several books and a quantity of plain
paper, similar to the paper which was
already printed. There was nothing
entered in the books. Witness then
went down into the basement of the
house and there he found a quantity of
type, some assorted and some set.
There was also a large bundle of paper,
similar to the paper found in the room
on the floor above. Witness then had
the five defendants taken to the Police
Station and the press, type, paper, books,
etc., were removed to the Station. He
then stationed a Chinese policeman on
the premises and left the house. At about
11 p.m. the witness received word to
return to the premises. Upon his arrival
at the house he searched the cockloft
and there found more type and paper,
similar to the type and paper previously
removed from the premises.

Mr. D'Almada: Your warrant, Ser-
geant Cushman, was directed against all
the occupants of No. 4 Stewart Terrace,
was it not?

Witness: The warrant authorised
me to search the entire premises.

Mr. D'Almada: I put it to you that
you knew the premises were occupied
by Mr. Lloyd, and merely suspected
the servants?

Witness: No, I did not suspect
the servants any more than anyone else.

Mr. D'Almada: Have you made
enquiries since the arrest?

Witness: Yes, I have.

Mr. D'Almada: And what did those
enquiries disclose?

Witness: That the second defendant
was Mr. Lloyd's cook, that the third
was Mr. Schofield's "boy" and the fifth
defendant was the house cooler. The
first and fourth defendants were not
employed on the premises.

A Chinese detective then gave pro-
fessional evidence to the effect that the
printing press and the type found at
No. 4 Stewart Terrace could be used to
print the various documents produced
in Court as "exhibits." He also
stated that the press and the type could
be used for printing lottery tickets.

After other witnesses had been called,
the Magistrate said that there was not
sufficient evidence against the defendants

to establish a conviction on the charge
of operating a plant for the printing of
lottery tickets. He therefore discharged
the third, fourth and fifth defendants,
and resumed the case against the first
and second defendants on the charge of
keeping a common gaming house.

In answer to the charge, the first
defendant said that he was a printer
and had been employed by a man to
print the lottery tickets.

His Worship said that a defence of
this sort amounted to a plea of guilty.
He then fined the first defendant \$500
with the alternative of six months' hard
labour and ordered that the printing
press, type, paper, etc. be confiscated.

The second defendant was remanded
until next Thursday, bail being fixed at
\$500.

IMPORTING COPPER CASH.

A Chinese coolie employed on the
Hongkong-Canton Wharf was brought
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on
the charge of importing 10,000 copper
cash without an import permit from the
Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to
the charge, stating that a sailor on the
s.s. Amoyan instructed him to carry
the cash ashore.

His Worship adjourned the case until
to-morrow morning.

THEFT FROM A SHOPKEEPER.

A Chinese translator was charged
with stealing a gold watch, chain and
jade appendage from a shopkeeper in
Queen's Road West. The defendant
pleaded not guilty to the charge and
His Worship adjourned the case until
to-morrow morning.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
Wood this morning with being in the
unlawful possession of 32 tasis of pre-
pared opium.

The defendant was remanded until
to-morrow morning.

A BRIDE'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A Chinese bride, 22 years of age,
who was married only four days ago,
appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball
this morning, to answer a charge of
attempting to commit suicide by
jumping into the harbour, at four
o'clock this morning.

The defendant, who has been resid-
ing with her husband at No. 32 Elgin
Street, pleaded guilty to the charge.
She stated that she had quarrelled with
her husband because he wanted to take
her to the country and she did not wish
to leave Hongkong. She attempted
suicide as a consequence of the
altercation.

The defendant's husband stated that
he married the defendant on the 26th
instant. She was his third wife. The
marriage had been arranged by a go-
between. It had been agreed that the
defendant was to take care of his (the
husband's) children, who were in the
country. He could not keep her in
Hongkong as it was very expensive to
reside in the Colony.

His Worship instructed the defen-
dant's husband to take his wife to the
Hon. Secretary of Chinese Affairs to
see what arrangement could be made
with regard to taking her to the
country.

The magistrate bound the defendant
over on a personal bond of \$50, to be of
good behaviour for twelve months.

THE OLD DARTMOOR PRISON.

THE DISCOVERIES OF CON-
SCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

No instrument equivalent to the
Chinese water torture existed in any
English prison, Mr. Bruce stated in the
Parliamentary Debates, in reply to a
question in which Mr. Jowett had made
the insinuation that it was used on
militarists or pretended lunatics.

Home Affairs records the hon. member
had heard of the old shower-bath in
Dartmoor Prison, which seemed to have
attracted the attention of the con-
scientious objectors lodged there. It
had been in disuse for many years.

Replying to other questions by Mr.
Jowett, the Under-Secretary stated that
the strait-jacket was never used as a
punishment, but only on the recom-
mendation of the medical officer. It
never had been, or would be, used for
the purpose of torturing prisoners.

The "iron" used at Dartmoor were
light leg-chains, worn by prisoners guilty
of violence or attempting escape, and the
so-called "button suits" were trousers sup-
plied to those who had to wear the chains.
They caused no pain and there had never
been any complaint about them. The
body belt was used on rare occasions for
dangerous convicts who threatened
violence.

There were certain obsolete chains of
merely antiquarian interest in the cham-
ber at Dartmoor, and the conscientious
objectors might have seen these. Chains
were never used by way of punishment.

Norway's first vessel built of steel
and cement, popularly called "the stone
ship," will be completed in September.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. EVERS.

The following interesting letter has
been received in the Colony from
Lieut. E. W. Evers, who before
going home to join up, was on the
staff of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.
here:—

21st Middlesex Regt. R.F.F.

April 29th, 1917.

Many thanks for yours of March 2nd
received yesterday. Am sorry you have
not had news of me for some time. I
really seem to write fairly regularly, but
time slips away so quickly, as you can
imagine. I write directly the very wel-
come presents arrive after Xmas and
also from hospital in Rouen, telling you
I had been hit again. An now quite fit
and rejoined my battalion a week
ago. They had just come out of
scrap and had done extremely well.
We are now a little way back training
and getting shelled in. We work nearly
all day and have foot marches in the
evening, so you can guess we are "in the
pink." To-morrow I have a long ride
round some new territory, through being
away I don't know the ground nearly as
well as I ought to. I expect I shall be
pretty sure when I finish to-morrow, as
I had a fairly stiff ride this morning and
played for my company in a football match
this evening.

The war is at last becoming interest-
ing. You cannot imagine how delight-
ful we are at last getting a move on.
The work is jolly hard, but ever so much
more interesting and encouraging than
sitting still in trenches, called trenches,
and getting shelled to —. The moral
of the men at present is splendid; my
own boys missed this last battle and
they were kept in reserve as there was
no officer to lead. They were very dis-
gusted at being kept back, but frankly
admit me by saying they were sure
I had been with them they would have
been over the top in the first wave. I've
promised them their money's worth in
the next set up we get into, and they
shall have it.

Am glad to hear more Hongkong men
are coming over, but they must hurry.
The Hongkong police and others who
joined the K. & R. Rifles made quite a
name for themselves in raids. I was
never actually in touch with them,
but have heard much about them.

Have never had much luck of get-
ting such a coveted decoration, but I
have twice been beaten by a bad luck,
when a little luck would have gained me
at least an M.C. Still I do not grumble,
I have certainly had lots of good luck
since I joined the army. I feel, to be
more careful of my skin than I used to
be, have been hit four times and do not
want another crack. Besides, I have
quite a longing to get back to the East.

Hope you can decipher this scrawl, I am
writing on a John Dewar case (unfor-
tunately empty

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MUNITION MAKING.
REVIEW OF THE WORK BY
DR. ADDISON.

LONDON, June 28. In the House of Commons, Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, strikingly reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it started two years ago. He paid a tribute to the courage and unflinching insight of Mr. Lloyd George, which was unique, and to the splendid efforts of the men and women, the employers and employed, providing an imperishable memorial of British genius and resource. He pointed out that munition works would be valuable industrially in peace time. Showing the magnitude of the production of explosives, he gave, as an instance, the fact that Great Britain's capacity for production in 1917 was four times the capacity of March 1915 and 28 times the capacity of March 1913. With regard to gun ammunition, we had reached such a state of production that we had been able to divert some of the factories to assisting other branches. Dr. Addison mentioned that a large quantity of a new kind of explosive had proved most valuable in facilitating the spring offensive and in saving life. A great reserve of field-gun ammunition had been provided, and arrangements were now working so smoothly that despite the enormous expenditure of ammunition at the front, the stock of field shells had only decreased by seven per cent. after the first nine weeks of the offensive. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was enthusiastic regarding the quality of the ammunition and the output of machine-guns and rifles, which was fully equal to the demand.

HOW RAILWAY MATERIAL
WAS SUPPLIED.

Regarding the supply of railway material for the army, Dr. Addison said that railway lines had been pulled up at home and India, Australia and Canada had also contributed. The Government of Canada held a meeting, and within 48 hours arranged, if necessary, to pull up 800 miles of railway lines and ship it complete. Altogether, over 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied and there were considerably over 1,000 locomotives.

IMPROVED "TANKS."

Supplies of new and improved tanks were coming forward excellently, and it was hinted that there were further developments in this connection.

OVERSEAS TRANSPORT.

Dealing with the overseas transport, Dr. Addison said that we were interested in nearly a million and a half tons of shipments monthly; nevertheless, since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, the heaviest loss of any single shell component shipped from America was under six per cent. Dr. Addison mentioned that Sir Frederick Black had visited India in order to assist in the production of munitions there. The Government was very hopeful that the valuable suggestions Sir Frederick Black had made would have good results. He also mentioned that an inter-Allied Bureau had been established in London in order to pool the Allies' requirements in America, and to avoid competitive buying.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Dr. Addison said that he anticipated very valuable results from the work of Sir Lionel Phillips' Committee for the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, and he hoped that before the end of the year, our production of spelter, which, before the war was only about one-third of our requirements, would be doubled by a scheme which involved the working up of Australian zinc concentrates which formerly was largely controlled by the Germans.

Dr. Addison announced that there were 30,000 skilled munition volunteers, while 40,000 soldiers had been released from the Colours and 30,000 army reservists were employed in munitions. The reduction in the cost of shell components, compared with last year, represented a saving of £48,000,000. He stated that the Ministry was taking steps to provide tenders with information regarding the almost infinite mineral resources of the Empire.

THE LOSS OF THE P. & O.
"MONGOLIA."

LONDON, June 28. It is stated that four British engineers and ten sailors of the *Mongolia* were killed by the explosion (when she struck a mine) and also that two Europeans and one Parsee, who were passengers, are missing. [The *"Mongolia"* was a vessel of 9,000 tons gross built in 1903. Her length was 320 feet, and speed 19 knots.]

THE TORPEDOED DUTCH SHIPS.

ANOTHER GERMAN EXPLANATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. An official statement has been issued at Berlin confirming the compensation for the seven torpedoed Dutch ships. It declares that the torpedoing was due to the derangement of the submarine's wireless apparatus. This is in striking contrast to the announcement of February 26, which threw the responsibility on the Dutch shipowners.

THE VICTIMS OF AIR-RAIDS.

COMPENSATION FOR
DEPENDANTS.

LONDON, June 28. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government would compensate the dependants of the victims of air-raids, retrospectively and prospectively.

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE
THROUGH FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, June 28. Newspapers state that 3,000 German prisoners escaped through Finland in one month. The Finns did not assist in their departure.

GERMAN GOLD EXPORTED TO
HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. The *Handelsblad* states that twelve million florins' worth of gold has been received by a Dutch Bank, it is believed, from Germany.

DYNAMITE ON A BRITISH SHIP
AT STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, June 28. A telegram from Stockholm states that dynamite was discovered on a British steamer which is being loaded here. German agents are suspected.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

ROME, June 28. The *Messaggero* Salonika correspondent states that Essad Pasha has protested at the Italian protectorate over Albania.

A CANADIAN STRIKE ENDED.

CALGARY (Alberta), June 28. A strike of 80,000 colliers in western Canada which had been in progress since April, has ended. The Government Commissioner ordered an immediate resumption of work.

ESPIONAGE AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, June 28. The police, in investigating a local espionage case, have arrested the head of a Copenhagen office, two women assistants and three men who were frequent visitors to the office. All speak German.

AILMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO WAR
BREAD.

LONDON, June 28. Lord Rhonda has instituted an enquiry in connection with an allegation of an epidemic of internal ailments due to war bread.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, June 28. Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, announced that there were so far 350,000 National Service Volunteers, hence, industrial compulsion was not contemplated.

DAYLIGHT SAYING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 28. The Senate has passed the Daylight Saving Bill, which will come into force in 1918.

THE BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 28. Mr. U. F. Wintour, the Director of Army Contracts, has been appointed permanent Secretary to the Food Ministry.

BRITISH SEAMEN AND THE
PACIFIST LABOUR
LEADERS.EMBARGO ENDORSED BY
REFERENDUM.

LONDON, June 28. The Seafarers' Conference has reaffirmed the embargo placed on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett, although a telegram from Mr. Henderson at Petrograd was read stating that the declaring of the embargo was likely to create difficulties for the Provisional Government.

It is stated that 174,700 organised workers have so far approved of the Union's attitude and 52,004 have disapproved.

Mr. Haselock Wilson said that he had received from two to three thousand communications from different parts of the Empire, all over the world, endorsing the action. He contemplates calling an International Seafarers Conference on the subject of the submarine murders.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, June 28. The *Daily News* Lobby correspondent states that the consensus of political opinion is that Lord Hardinge must resign the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain will remain at his post, but it is expected that he will shortly submit a scheme for the Governmental reform of India, including a closer linking of the Home and Indian Governments.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

LONDON, June 29. The Cotton Conference was private, but an official statement will be issued. It is reported that it has been decided to form a Board of Control for raw cotton.

It is expected that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will open on Friday. The huge transports, escorted by destroyers, were sighted at six o'clock in the morning. Great crowds assembled as they were slowly brought alongside.

The troops came to the salute at eight o'clock, and they raised cheers to which the populace heartily responded. German war prisoners working on the breakwater gazed in astonishment at the spectacle.

The American General, who is a Cuban, Philippine, and Mexican veteran, was received in a most friendly manner by the French officers, and he proceeded to inspect his encampment. Stores were quickly landed, and the men will land shortly.

GREATER ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 27. A French communiqué states:—There was greater reciprocal artillery activity displayed in the Hurbise-Croasse and Avocourt sectors and on the heights south of Moronvillers.

RAIDS REPULSED ON BRITISH
FRONT.

LONDON, June 27. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders northward of Roux. There was sharp fighting, with considerable enemy loss.

P. & O. MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

BOMBAY, June 27. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer *Mongolia* was sunk on June 26th, as a result of striking a mine.

Boats containing a number of passengers and crew have arrived. There are no further details.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, June 27. In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the Report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, June 27. In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the Report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

Replying to questions as to whether Viscount Hardinge would retain his present position, Mr. Bonar Law said these questions assume Viscount Hardinge to be guilty. He had no wish to make any such assumption at present.

"A MELANCHOLY DOCUMENT."

Among the Press comments on the Mesopotamia Report the *Daily Telegraph* says it is the most melancholy, most damning and most humiliating document of the war. It is for Parliament to give effect to the national opinion which the disclosures will certainly produce.

The *Morning Post* says:—Such incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three gods of Olympus, Viscount Hardinge, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, and Sir William Meyer makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

THE USE OF TRACTORS AND
MOTOR PLOUGHS IN
BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Marlborough announced that the Board of Agriculture possessed 628 tractors, of which 136 were of British make and the remainder American. Also 830 motor ploughs had been purchased. It had been hoped that several thousand tractors would be available, but these hopes had been somewhat disappointed.

THE HOFFMANN AFFAIR.

BERNE, June 28. In the debate in the Swiss National Council on the Hoffman affair, the Italian Deputy accused M. Greulich, the Socialist Deputy for Zurich, of visiting Italy with the object of offering money to Italian Socialists to oppose the war.

M. Greulich admitted that he went to Milan and Bologna on behalf of a third party, who asked him to transmit an offer of money made by a person whose economic interests in Italy, the war was endangering, "but the affair went no further."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 28. Silver is quoted at 38½d. There has been China and other buying. The market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN CONTINGENTS ARRIVE
IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 28. The first United States contingents have arrived in France.

Later. Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from "Somewhere in France," describes the arrival of the first United States contingents on French soil.

The huge transports, escorted by destroyers, were sighted at six o'clock in the morning. Great crowds assembled as they were slowly brought alongside.

The troops came to the salute at eight o'clock, and they raised cheers to which the populace heartily responded. German war prisoners working on the breakwater gazed in astonishment at the spectacle.

The American General, who is a Cuban, Philippine, and Mexican veteran, was received in a most friendly manner by the French officers, and he proceeded to inspect his encampment. Stores were quickly landed, and the men will land shortly.

DOCTORS' ULTIMATUM.

PROMPT WITHDRAWAL OF LORD
DERBY'S LETTER.

In his letter of April 31, announcing that in consequence of the submarine campaign against hospital ships hospitals are to be established overseas, Lord Derby said it would be necessary for medical men of military age to be called up at once.

The letter was considered at a special meeting of the Central Medical War Committee and the Committee of Reference of the Royal Colleges (says the *"Lancet"*), when a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring their inability to take any further part in the selection of doctors for military service, unless the War Office would undertake not to grant any commission to a doctor, even though volunteering for service, whom the committee considered to be for the time being indispensable for civil work.

In a statement accompanying the resolution sent to Lord Derby, it was mentioned that in a certain town where chemicals and munitions were manufactured, with a population of over 20,000, all the doctors were of military age, and the committee did not suppose it was the intention of the War Office to leave a large munition area like this entirely without any medical practitioners to look after it.

Lord Derby replied the same day agreeing "that the procedure prevailing up to last week with regard to the selection of doctors shall be continued, and I will further agree not to give commission to any doctor except on the recommendation of your committee." He, however, reserved to himself the right to reconsider the position in the event of the number asked for not being forthcoming.

DYING AIRMAN'S QUESTION.

The fine spirit of the young British aviator is illustrated once again in an inquiry on Flight-Lieut. F. N. Clark, R.C.A.F., who was killed at Strathmore while flying close to his home in a verdict of accidental death due to shock from burns. He was 19 years old, and left school to join the Flying Corps.

Before he died, said a doctor witness, "Lieut. Clark asked me to give him a note to his home, in which he would be able to fly again. I knew that he would not, but I told him that I hoped so."

Mortality among lambs in Scotland, says *Home* paper, is greater than for 20 years; lambs are being fed with whisky and whisky, and many titled landowners are acting as abominations.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT AND
VISCOUNT HARDINGE.
REASONS FOR LORD CURZON'S
RESIGNATION OF VICEROYALTY
RECALLED.

LONDON, June 28. The *Times* says it is understood that Viscount Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity to make a statement in the House of Lords regarding the Mesopotamia Report.

The rule which prevents permanent officials who are peers from addressing the Lords will presumably be waived in his favour. Should Viscount Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate, Lord Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The Report goes far to vindicate the reasons which led him to resign the Viceroyalty of India twelve years ago, which has constantly been misunderstood in this country. He had no difference with the late Lord Kitchener about the reorganization of the Army in India. The dispute arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralized powers with which Lord Kitchener sought to invest the office of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Curzon protested that the position created was unconstitutional, and he predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

VENIZELOS AS PREMIER.

ATHENS, June 28. The new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—M. Venizelos, Premier, and W. Minister; M. Repoulis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and M. Condouriotis, Minister of Marine.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, June 27. The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of shipping during the week were 2,876 and the sailings 2,923. Twenty-one vessels over and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk. Twenty-two were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, June 28. The shipping returns for the week ending June 24 shows that 285 ships arrived and 536 departed. One steamer and two sailing ships were lost.

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND
JOWETT.

SEAMEN'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 27. At a conference of seafarers' organizations held in London it was unanimously resolved not to remove the embargo on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett proceeding to Russia at present.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION
CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 28. At a meeting of the P. & O. S. N. Co., the arrangements for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand were unanimously confirmed.

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Order by Major D. Macdonald.
Y.D.

JOINED.

Pte. M. Wolcott joined the Corps on 22.6.17, is allotted Corps No. 2069 and posted to Scouts Company.

Pte. F. E. Joseland joined the Corps on 28.6.17, is allotted Corps No. 2100 and posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

Spr. W. G. Lawson is granted 1 month's leave from 22.6.17.

Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted 14 months' leave from 10.7.17.

STRENGTH.

The leave granted to Pte. J. Martin having expired, he is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 28th June, 1917.

ATTACHED.

Pte. A. E. Purves and Pte. E. R. Lambert are attached to Belchers' Section, dated 28th June, 1917.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th July, 1917 is posted at Headquarters.

SEAMEN'S SECTION.

Detail of duties for July is posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Bombardier, dated 28th June 1917. Acting Bombardier H. S. Rowe.

To be Acting Bombardier, dated 28th June 1917. Gra. A. H. Carroll, N. L. Raiton, H. Wilman, W. E. Douglas and G. C. Stark.

PARADES.

Tuesday 3rd July.

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section at Belchers' Battery.

8.00 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

8.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

9.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers' Battery.

Friday 6th July.

7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section at Belchers' Battery.

8.00 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

8.30 p.m. Eight Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under an Acting Commander. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

8.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under C.R.M. With Chief, Corpl. Edgcombe & Edmonds and Lieut. Cpl. Meade.

9.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

9.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun numbers, others than specialists) at Belchers' Battery.

On duty 8th July, Scouts Company.

On duty 9th July, Light Section M.G. Co.

On duty 10th July, Scouts Company.

On duty 11th July, Scouts Company.

On duty 12th July, Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 13th July, Scouts Company.

On duty 14th July, Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 8th to 14th July, Lieut. Kennett.

"PEACE BEFORE JULY."

BERLIN EXHIBITIONS TO AN
UNRESTFUL PEOPLE.

It was reported in Bonn recently from Switzerland that fresh strikes had broken out in several German towns, in spite of the fact that a state of martial law exists.

The newspapers appealed to the people to remain calm, stating that important events will shortly take place, which will bring about peace before July.

It has been stated that the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly is to inform the Central Empires that Turkey's internal condition is such that she must soon have either peace or more help from her allies.

Italy was expected to March 21st at 25,000,000, and the monthly output was 20,000,000.

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"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Ningpo and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 1st July, at Noon.

"BOSU MARU" Thursday, 5th July, at 9 a.m.

Callings at Tamsui, Keelung, Ningpo and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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SHANGHAI	SHENAN	July 5, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YANAN	July 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YANCHOW	July 15, Daylight.

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SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at Noon.
MANILA	YUEN-SANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ESANG	SUNDAY, July 1, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONG-SANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th July at 12 Noon.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding R.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 1st July, to the morning of Sunday, the 5th July: A "Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officers: 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 2nd July:—

Born in the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under instruction Sergt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Manly Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 3rd July:—

"A" and "B" classes on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5 p.m. Kewloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 5th July:—

Signalling Section: The whole section with parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fat in at 4 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.25 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 6th July:—

Reveries on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under instruction Sergt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order.

STRENGTH.

Pte. G. E. Goldsmith having joined is allotted Corps No. 557 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 5 Section 1.

TRANSFER.

Pte. M. T. Johnson transferred from the Mounted Section to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 5 Section 1.

Pte. K. H. Reid transferred to the Mounted Section.

NOTES.

Orderly Officers are responsible for guard reports being properly filled in by the N.C.O.'s in charge of guards. It is important that the Regimental numbers and initials of each man should be clearly stated in guard reports.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
June 28th	5.31 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
30th	5.31 "	7.21 "

TO LET

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,

1 De Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

4 roomed FLAT in Tregentier Mansions, 4 May Road. Unfurnished. Ready July 1st. Apply—

P.O. Box 369.

Hongkong, June 10, 1917. 1894

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A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Mindin Villa, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES in Shumson, Canton. HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nai-chung Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG ISLAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

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"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES
ALL MODELS

	Prices
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5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin (Electric Model)	\$850.00

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4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916,
£23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £24,000,000

Subscribed Capital £24,000,000

Paid-up Capital £23,437,500

II—Fire Funds £3,837,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,867,590

Sinking Fund Account £23,250

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458

Life & Annuity Branches £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £473,940

£25,339,828

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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HONGKONG

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 29, 1917.

On London:—

Bank Wire ... 2/6 3/4

On demand ... 2/6 3/4

4 months sight ... 2/6 3/4

Creditor, 4 months sight ... 2/6 3/4

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/6 3/4

On Paris:—

On demand ... 2/48

Creditor, 4 months sight ... 2/48

On New York:—

On demand ... 2/60

Creditor, 60 days sight ... 2/60

On Bombay:—

Wire ... 2/60

On Calcutta:—

Wire ... 2/60

On Singapore:—

On demand ... 2/60

On Manila:—

On demand ... 2/60

On Shanghai:—

On demand ... 2/60

On Yokohama:—

On demand ... 2/60

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 48.

Sovereigns (Banks Paying Rate) \$7.50 a

Silver (per oz.) 20 1/2 d.

Bar Silver in Hongkong 20 1/2 d.

Chinese Copper Cash 1 1/2 p.d.

Chinese Copper Cent 1 1/2 p.d.

Rate of Native Interest 7 1/2 p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 48 1/2 s.d.

Hongkong Sub. Coin par.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIR.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trips extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.30 0.60

One hour ... 0.50 0.80

Two hours ... 0.70 1.00

Three hours ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAW.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents

Half hour ... 10 "

Hour ... 15 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—

single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.

return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—

single ... \$1.20 ... 2 hours.

return ... \$1.50 ... 4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 9th mile—

single ... \$1.75 ... 2 1/2 "

return ... \$2.00 ... 5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—

single ... \$2.00 ... 3 "

return ... \$2.50 ... 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Teim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors Home ... 04 cents

From Slaughter House to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Two hours ... 50 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Four hours ... 85 "

Five hours ... 90 "

Six hours ... 90 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour ... 20 cents

Two hours ... 35 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Four hours ... 70 "

Five hours ... 85 "

Six hours ... 90 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Two hours ... 50 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Four hours ... 85 "

Five hours ... 90 "

Six hours ... 90 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1.—Red cone point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Two black cones, top one inverted, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross—Wind of typhoon forces expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon, Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemua.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, White, White.

2.—White, green, green.

3.—Green, white, white.

4.—Green, green, white.

5.—White, white, green.

6.—Green, green, green.

7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tan Kok, Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer ... 29.80

Temperature ... 79

Humidity ... 79

Direction of Wind ... CALM

Force ... 0

Weather ... C

Rain ... 0.17

On date at 4 p.m. ... 29.71

On date at 1 p.m. ... 29.69

On date at 10 a.m. ... 29.71

On date at 7 a.m. ... 29.71

On date at 4 a.m. ... 29.71

On date at 1 a.m. ... 29.71

On date at 10 p.m. ... 29.71

On date at 7 p.m. ... 29.71

On date at 4 p.m. ... 29.71